Dervices on New Year's Eve are common in European countries, but this was the first time they have ever been held here, so far as is known.

New-Year's Eve was observed at St. Mark's-inthe-Bowery by a watch meeting which began at 11 and closed five minutes after the new year was born. It consisted of selected petitions from the book of common prayer, hymns and collects. A tew minutes before mainight the congregation present knelt in silent prayer, and when the clocks a ruck 12 they rose and joined in singing the "Gloria in Excelsis." A short discussion was delivered by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Rylane.

At the Seventh Street Methodist Church a watchmeeting was held, consisting of singing, a sermon by the pastor, the Rev. Mr. Lightburn, and the relation of experiences by members of the congregation. Just before 12 the congregation joined in silent prayer and then sang the hymn, "Again Our Jonney We Renew."

Zion Church, in Blecker-st., last night was well attended at the African Methodist Episcopal watch Service. The congregation exhibited all those signs of emotion that are peculiar to colored congregations in moments of religious excitement, swaying their bodies and moaning and civing as parts of the service affected them. The service began at 9 o'clock and lasted until the New Year began. At St. Mark's Church in Thirty-fitth-st., as the hand of the clock approched 12 the kneeing congregation sang the Covenant Hymn:

# The cov'mant we this moment make Be ever kept in mind; We will no more our God for sake, Or cast His works behind.

When the New Year had come the congregation rose and appropriately sang, "What shall the harvest be?" Similar soenes were witnessed at the Bethel in Sullivan-st, where the services did not begin till 11 o'clock, and at the First African Union in Twenty-sixth-st., and the other churches uptown.

Watch-night services were held in the Eighteenth Watch-night services were find in the Eighteenth Street Meth-dist Episcopal Charch, of which the Rev. James M. King is pastor. Members of the con-gregation related their experiences. Appropriate hymns were sung, and as 1882 glided into the past the pastor invoked God's blessing to rest upon his

Rev. James M. King is pastor. Memoers of the congregation related their experiences. Appropriate hymns were sing, and as 1882 glided into the past the pastor invoked God's blessing to rest upon his congregation.

At the conclusion of the regular service in the Union Tabernacle at No. 139 West Thirty-fifth-st. last evening, the pastor, the Rev. George J. Mingins, invited the congregation to remain and pass the last hours of the old year in prayer and exhortation. Many pastors of the various denominations made short addresses, appropriate hymns were sung, and as the bell toiled the hour of midnight, all knelt in silent prayer and adoration.

At the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, No. 58 Seventh-ave., a watch-meeting was held, lasting from 9 o'clock till 12. A long programme had been atranged consisting of ten topics. In the consideration of these, there were responsive readings by the leader and the congregation; remarks were made by different members of the church and appropriate hymns were sung. About 11 o'clock the pastor made an address. This was followed by a prayer and praise meeting which lasted till the new year was born. The tasteful Christmas decorations had not been removed, and made the church look very pleasant. At St. James's Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison-ave. and One-hundred-and-twenty-sixth-st., the whole evening was given up to services, and there was a remarkably good attendance, especially at the communion. From 7:30 to 9 o'clock there was a young people's prayer meeting. Then followed the communion, which lasted till half-past 10 o'clock. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. Vail, then preached on the text: "Gold and silver have I none, but such as I have give I thee. In the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth, rise up and walk."

There were also services in the Asbury M. E. Church. The pastor, the Rev. W. H. Ferris, at the conclusion of the regular service, in a short 4-dress, referred to all those who, during the last year, passed away. As the year passed out the whole congregation knelt in solem

### DISCOURSES ON THE SEASON. Mr. Beecher preached yesterday morning in

Plymouth Church upon the need of living in the future and not in the past.

If any man, said Mr. Beecher, had a right to live in retrospect, it was Paul, yet he did not dwell there. Mat should not live in memory and the past, but just between the past and the future. Many lived almost exclusively by retrospection, but the Christian plan was to live in hope. Hope and love were the two wings to bear men bosom of God. We should resurrect many things from a kindling fire for the future. If the knowledge is sound and good it should be kept, but much should be forgot What we learn by passion should not be disen tombed. The light of sin was the phosphorescent light of decay. Many complain this year the same complaints as last year, forgetting how they were disposed of in the past. Do not recall the past to renew grief but only to renew courage. Many persons sat in grief as miserable fowls sit on addled eggs; the more they sit the worse they are. Use the past not for its own sake, but for aspiration and the future. Live in the coming, by sight and not by backsight, Live by forceeeking and foresight. The day when Christ was born in a man should be his Christmas.

Toere was such a thing as an ignoble contentment with life. The man who felt that he had done enough was immoral. Much should be thrown into the past and be utterly forgotten; never forget an obligation, but al ways forget an injury. The conflict of the ages was be tween hate and love; hate was the Devil, and love was God. On the last day of the year, if any bad grudges, vengeance waiting, or any on whom God's curses were invoked, let them be forgiven and forgot-en. Cast out on the wide occan of oblivion all hatreds and revenges,

and have the soul pure and clean. Woe to the man who said he was full of knowledge. It was the curse of many that they knew it all. No man ever yet learned enough. There were men to whom you

tell nothing. It was astonishing what monu mental knowledge there was in fools. The wise never ceased to augment the fields of knowledge. Wintever concerned God should concern men; an everlasting hunger for knowledge should be kept up. Getting out of ool was a mere learning of the a phabet. If the desire for learning ceased there was no more hope. Chari ties and kindnesses should never be remembered. The man who beiped the world to forget it was heroic. One should never count what he did for his friends. Enough could never be done for society. It did more for each man in one round, rosy day than be could return in a lifetime. How many men seemed to despise society, without which they would be nothing. One should not rest content with what he has done for humanity and his country; it could never be enough. No man ever lived but Jesus who did his share for the When a man kindled the fires of conceit under the golden skillett in which he stewed up his virtues. there was the end of him, and he went up in smoke to an ditioned odor. Many men thought they were wondere for doing so much, but God's clear light would

Mr. Beecher then spoke of what he gained in health and care from his father and mother, and said he thanked God more for the fact that at the beginning of his ministry he chose the side of the weak and unpopular than anything else. But he never exulted that he had done saything for this land in the death struggles of slavery and the birth struggles of liberty. He only re-

slavery and the birth struggles of liberty. He only regretted that he had not been more forth-putting. He who served man most served dod most.

One should keep young, and be born over again each 1st of January; take up one more hole in the buckle or let one out, as best required, but live in the to-be and are-fo-be. One should not sit down to prepare for heaven; God wanted men to die in the traces. All should work up to the full measure of his strength. The best streams were those which ran full to the ocean. Men like Holmes and Whittler, who in their fields still sung and worked, were worthy of the utmost honor. The Laureaue still wrote, and his work was kicked out with the words, "Will he never know when to cease it But he was honored for still trying to chart his words to the race and time. All honor to him. The man who could carn moner should try and earn to his latest day. When he had caough for himself and family he should work for the commonwealth in schools and electmosynary thistiutions. It was a glorious thing for a man to draw a bow over the race, full of bemson. His name would live for a thousand years. One should not say, "Let a younger man take my place." Let no one say, "I hat a quant man fake my place." Let no one say, "I hat a tagit to give you a vacation." The only person who has a right to give you a vacation is the sexton. Work on to the end.

The Rev. James M. Pullman preached in his church in Fifty-seventh-st., near Eighth-ave., yesterday, upon "The Opportunity of the New Year-Bloom or digat." He told the story of a young man who sold his soul to the devil, but who after he had become rich and nored became a prey to feelings of remorse and endeavored to find somebody to take the contract off his bands. He said to himself, "Surely I can

find somebody among those in prison, or among the wretched, sanken outcasts, who will gladly take my woney, youth and health and give up his soul." But he was musuccessful. It is the wretched and the fallen who appreciate that they have a soul worth saving. It is all that they have to care for. If you want to buy a soul you want to go to those in high places, the rich and those surrounded by every luxury. They hold their souls cheaply, and here you will find the lowest market for purchasers of souls. Those who have risen to wealth that places them beyond the temptation to be dishonest are often the most nerciless toward anyone who falls while in the very position from which he started.

"Many sneer," said the speaker, "at the coming of the new year as bringing a golden opportunity to reform. That year of which this is the last day has passed forever. There are three hundred and sixty-five days like this in the coming year. Put they are before everyone. Those that are past are gone forever. The oppor-Those that are past are gone lorser. The oppor-tunity is before you all. It is 'bloom or blight,' as you choose. I would suggest more attention to the service. You business men would think very badly of him who paid no attention to his situation and had prepared no statement of his transac-tions for ten or more years past. If such a plan is so important to enable the business man to carry on his affairs successfully, is it not of some importance to look back and see how your spiritual account stands? Any marked day is a good time to reflect upon the past and make good resolutions for the future. Let each one, before coming to this sanctuary to worship, spend haif an hour in preparation, and see how much better fitted an hour in preparation, and see how much better fitted you will be to receive the teachings from the prescher and be improved by his counsel. Resolve to do some good act each day of the 363—something to aid to some other person's happiness. Be lement toward the faults of others and sovere in the criticism and correction of your own. Remember your own struggles in the past; and, if prespectors, think how you were assisted by opportunity and good friends, and when you find others fighting the battle, as you did, help their efforts. Spread the giad tilings of the new gospel and the Redeemer, who died for all. Make every day oring some additional bloom, and keep off the blight."

The Rev. Robert Coliver's subject yesterday morning in the Church of the Messiah, at Thirty-fourta-st, and Parkave., was "In Momoriam, 1882." Mr. Coliver speke of the change that had occurred in church customs since the old times in New England, when every household was a chapel belonging to the church and when all children were baptized, marriage banns were announced and the prayers of the paster and of the church were requested for different occasions. "If baptism is necessary to make children thristinas," the preacher said, "then nearly all the children in my parsan are heathens. If you are about to start on a journey you do not ask for my prayers, as church people did of oid; you buy a traveller's insurance travel, as being a safer investment." While not asking his parishnen-rs to keep up ait the old customs, Mr. Coliver said that he would himself hold to one that the pastors of the olden time kept, and would in his serimen at too close of the year "touch the memory of those dear friends who had gained the divine distinction of death within the year." He spoke of Dr. Bellows first, and recalled his life and character in terms of affectionate praise. He then referred briefly to Caroline Lane, Francis George Shaw, William Windeleton, Orville Dewey and others.

C. C. Leigh delivered an address upon "New-Year's you will be to receive the teachings from the

recalled his life and character in terms of affectionate praise. He then referred briefly to Caroline Lain, Francis George Shaw, William Widdicton, Orvilie Dewey and others.

C. C. Leigh delivered an address upon "New-Year's Cails," at the meeting of the Good Templars Union in Trenor Hail yesterday afternoon. In the course of his remarks he said: "The custom of making calls on New-Year's Day was prought to New-York from Holland by our stardy Dutch ancestors. It grew rapidly in public favor and at last became one of the regular festivals of the year. Washington approved the custom and expressed a hope that it would always be observed. Martia Washington threw open her house on New-Year's Day and welcomed thouse of friends. She offered her guests nothing stronger than tea and coffee. We of to-day regard this coatom as a great blossing. The hollady gives the busy merchant or manufacturer a chance to entityate the social element of his nature. Friends meet each other and exchange kindig greetings of fellowship. With the advent of the custom, however, a danger to social life appeared. The glass of wine presented to visitors has in many instances forged the first link in a chain which has drawn its victume down to destruction."

At the Central Congregational Church, Madisop-ave, and Forty-seventhest, the Key. Dr. William Lloyd preacased a sermon on the New Year. He chose as his text Pallippians in, 13 and 14: "Forgetting those things which are beinind, and reaching forth unto those things which are beinind, and reaching forth unto those things which are beinind, and reaching forth unto those things which are beinind, and reaching forth unto those things which are beinind, and reaching forth unto those things which are beinind, and reaching forth unto those things which are beinind, and reaching forth unto those things which are beinind, and reaching forth unto those things of the past, and the word the past year of the word of the high calling of tood in Christ Jesus." After picturing Pauli in prison and describing th

# BASEBALL NOTES.

It has been rumored that the Polo Grounds. were to be divided and a fence run through the centre.
It was stated that one side was to be used by the new League team and the other by the American Association

A game of baseball was played on ice at Columbia, Penn., one day last week. The players work skates and there were many "fouls," but no bome runs Nearly all the runs were made off passed balls. The small pitcher of the Chicago Club, Corcoran, took

the lead last season in that position in the League. Rad bourne, of Providence, was second; McCormiek, of Cleveland, third; Ward, of Providence, fourth, and Goldsmith, of Chicago, fifth. It will be seen that the club coming in first and second furnished four of the first

The American Association Club at St. Louis are again grumbling, and threaten to withdraw from the association. The present trouble is caused by the refusal of Whitney, of the Boston Club, and Radbourne and Denny, of the Providence, to fulfil their contracts. The St. Louis team will also have nothing to do with the League, unless the clubs that have engaged tracts. In st. Louis team win as have engaged with the League, unless the clubs that have engaged se men to play with them, release them. As immense, wds go to see basebail matenes in St. Louis, the erical Association can illy afford to lose them, new semi-professional nine have recently been or-new semi-professional nine have recently been or-new semi-professional nine have recently been or-new to the contract of the contr

A. H. Soden has been reelected president of the Boston A. H. Soden has been reelected president of the Boston League team. At a recent meeting of the club, the treasurer's report showed that but for its frequent visits to New-York it would have fallon behind has season. Its net receipts were \$42,224,43, and expenses \$38,473,56. The nine played in the presence of 140,000 people in the season.

will be under the management of the Veteran Thoms one, and will very probably join the Inter-State Ass

# ENTERTAINMENT BY A TRIO.

The Liebe-Heimlicher Trio gave a musicale on Saturday afternoon. There were violin, plane and violoncello solos and trios, and songs by Mrs. Imogene Brown, Miss Howe and Mr. Kaufmann. Among those present were : Mrs. John Bigelow, the Marguis de Ferio, the Marquis and Marquise de Lanza, Lady and Miss Hardy, Mrs. Savage, Judge and the Misses Shea, the Count do Bozenta, Dr. and Mrs. Henry, the Misses Montgomery, Mrs. William V. Chaple, Mrs. Henry Villard, Mrs. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Cohen, J. S. lard. Mrs. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Cohen, J. S. Abecassis, Dr. Charles D. Seudder, Mrs. Charles S. Homer, M. Marra, Miss Frrington, Mrs. and Miss de Lea, the Misses Charbonnier, the Misses Woods, Mrs. Boberts, Mrs. Dorier, Dr. and Mrs. R. Hall, Mr. and Miss Macdonald, Mrs. George Traey, Miss Merian, Mr. and Miss Wiskeman, Mrs. Jordan, Carroll Beckwith, Mrs. A. de Neufville, Mrs. Lawson Valentine, Mrs. Inckerman, Mrs. Runelander, Mrs. Frank Leslie, Mr. and Mrs. Frazer, Mrs. Ripley, Mrs. Ecclestone, Mr. Goldschmidt, Mrs. Emannon, Mrs. Amory, Mrs. I. Levy, Mrs. Lane, Miss Lowell and Miss Purdy.

# WARRIORS SCRAMBLING FOR A DOLLAR.

While the Brooklyn contingent of the Salvation Army was holding its customary Sunday afternoo services on the steps of the City Hall yesterday, in that city, one of the attendant sinners threw a silver dollar toward the treasurer, who was singing to tambourine accompanilustily ment with his associates. The coin passed over the heads of the audience, but fell short of the treasurer, ringing upon the steps. A wild scramble ensued for it on the part of the "blood-washed" members of the army corps and the unwashed listeners. One of the latter, a grimy bootblack, gained possession of the coin and hastened from the vicinity at his utmost speed, while the others started in pursuit. The bootblack, however, escaped, and the Salvarion Army resumed their services after the unseemly interruption.

# A MAN ON FIRE IN A CHURCH.

Some excitement was caused yesterday afternoon in the course of the Gospei services, conducted by the Rev. George F. Pentecost, in the Brooklyn Academy of Music. About 4:30 o'clock, while Mr. Pentecost was preaching, a smell of smoke was noticed in the family sircle. Those who detected it quietly rose and walked out, but no serious panie took place, those in the other parts of the house knowing nothing of the matter. parts of the house knowing nothing of the matter. Finally nearly every one left that part of the house and among them was one man from whose clothing the smoke arose. It was then discovered that some matches in his pocket had ignited and set his clothing on fire. He was cared for by the janitor, and after the smouldering fire had been extinguished be went home, firmly resolved to carry matches in a box hereafter and not out them loosely in his pocket. As the building was densely packed it was deemed very fortunate that the excitement did not communicate itself to the entire audience.

# CHANGES IN TWO CITIES.

THE NEW CITY GOVERNMENT. WHAT THE MAYOR WILL HAVE TO DO-OTHER

NEW OFFICIALS.

Mayor-elect Edson will not revive the old custom of holding a formal reception in the City Hall on New Year's Day. Like his two predecessors, he will take possession of his office to-day, and welcome such callers as choose to come, but there will be no free lunch to entice the "great unwashed" multitude that Mr. Edson some days ago prepared his message, which

is about the usual length. So far as the views of the Mayor-elect in regard to the manner in which the city government should be conducted are known, they do not please the politicians. He will favor a reduction in the number of city officers and single-headed departments, with the responsibility concentrated to a much greater extent in the Mayor. Mr. Edson does not favor a ontinuance of the present system of appointing heads of departments subject to the approval of the Alder-men. He will have an early opportunity to try this sys-tem, as the charter requires him to make nominations to fill existing vacancies within ten days after his mauguration. The places for which he will have to make nom nations are those now filled by Police Justices Bixby, Otterbourg and Gardner, Park Commissioners Lane and MacLean, and Police Commissioner Nichols. Tammany Hall is pushing Messrs. Nichols and Lane for renomination, and asks that F. G. Duffy be made a Police Justice. If Mayor Edson refuses to conciliate Tammany he will find himself unable to control any appointments from the beginning, as that organization will have control of the Board of Aldermen. The only appointments that the Mayor will have at the beginning of his term are those of the cierks in the Executive Department, the usual number employed being about twenty. He has already appointed S. H. Grant his private secretary, but will for the present continue the clerks now employed

by Mayor Grace.

The new Board of Aldermen will meet for organization to-day at noon, and listen to the reading of the Mayor's message. John Reilly, a Tammany member and the proprietor of a liquor-shop, will be chosen president, and thus become a member of the Board of Estimated the control of the chosen president, and thus become a member of the Board of Estimated the control of the cont mate and Apportionment for 1883. The present old and efficient clerk, F. J. Tuomey, will be reclected, while some ward politician, whose name has not been revealed, will secure the sinecure office of deputy clerk. There will be eleven Tammany Democrats, six County There will be cieven Innimary Democrats and seven Republicans in the new Board, which will consist of twenty-four members instead of twenty-two as al present. The president of the Board receives a salary of \$3,000 a year, while the other members receive \$2,000 cach. The pay of the clerk is \$4,000, and of the deputy \$2,500. The members of the new Board, with their political affiliations, are as fol-

iows: Tummany-Michael Duffy, Edward T. Fitzpatrick, Thomas Foley, Hugh J. Grant, Patrick Kenney, William P. Kirk, Michael F. McLoughlin, John Reilly, W. P. Rinckhoff, Edward C. Sheeby and Alexander B. Smith -11. County Democracy-Thomas Carrell, Robert E. DeLacy. Edward Duffy, Patrick Farley, Heary W. Jacane, John

County Democracy—Thomas Carroli, Robert E. Petacy, Edward Duffy, Patrick Farley, Henry W. Jaenne, John O'Neil—6.

Republicans—John Cochrane, Frederick Fink, August Pleiscabets, John C. O'Connor, John H. Seaman, Charles B. Waite and James L. Wells—7.

The new County Cierk, Patrick Keenan, will take possession of his office to-day. He has been sick for some time, and has not completed his hat of appointments. The patronage of the office will be divided so that Tasinany will get one-third of the places, the County Democracy one-third, and irving Hall on—third. Few, if any, of the present clerks in the effice will be retained longer than a few days, and no regard will be paid, either in this office or in that of the Sheriff, to the Civil Service Reform pledges made in the platforms adopted at the county conventions which mountmated these efficers. Sheriff-elect Davidson, who also takes possession of his office to-day, has already appointed his deputies, the names of whom have been printed in The Thintexs. Tammany got one-half of the patronage in this office and the County Clerk's office are much greater. H. S. Beattle, formerly of the Corporation Counsel's office, will be made Deput County Clerk are much greater. H. S. Beattle, formerly of the Corporation Counsel's office, will be made Deput County Clerk are file and office, will be appointed attorney for the collection of arrears of Personal Taxes, the office in which the late £. D. Gale stole large sums from the city.

Richard O'Gorman and George L. Ingraham, the two new Judges of the Superior Court, will begin to draw their \$15,000 salaries each per annum to-day, succeeding Judges Arnoux and Russell.
Ferdinand Levy, Bernard F. Martin and W. H. Kennedy will supersede Coroners Brady, Knox and Herrama at salaries of \$5,000 each. Interdeputies, of whom they have the appointment, will receive \$3,000 each.

### THE BROOKLYN DEPARTMENTS. In the Brooklyn city departments no very

mportant changes will occur with the new year. In the ity Hall the new officials will be in the Controller's and Auditor's offices. In the former the principle of promoion in the Civil Service is observed, Controller Semier seing succeeded by the present Deputy Controller, Aaron Brinkerhoff. He has appellited Robert Courtney, at one time a bond clerk in the Controller's office, as his deputy. Few other changes are expected, as both the retiring and the new Controllers are Democrats. City Auditor Voorhees, fter one term of office, retires to give place, to August Voege, who has had no experience in public life and is expected to be a mere figure-head in an office which is make few changes. Mr. Voege only accepted the nomi-nation after it had, been refused by several others, and fter one man, Henry Hanselman, had been nominated and had afterward declined because he thought he had o chance of election. Only the tidal wave enabled the ridge trustee ex officio, and he, together with the Mayor and Auditor, will have the power of appointing he successors of the eight present Brooklyn bridge trusees who held office by appointment.

In the County Court House the new Register, Colonel Samuel Richards, a Republican, will succeed Thomas Carroll, a Democrat. Colonel Richards's long experimee as Chief Clerk and Deputy Commissioner of the Po lice Department has rendered bim familiar with munic cal office business. He proposes to attend to the work of his department himself and to dispense with a deputy. His Chief Clerk, Francis Doyle, will be nominally Deputy Register also. Few other nominally Deputy Register also. Few other changes will be made in the office. In the H. H. Adams, and as both are Democrats and residents of the town of New-Lots, they may be expected to employ the same elerical force.

In the Boards of Aldermon and Supervisors the Democrats will gain control this year; in the Board of Aldermen by three majority, and in the Board of Supervisors by one. In the former President Dimon (Republican) will probably be succeeded by Abierman, Welr (Democrat). In the Board of Supervisors the Democrats will probably belief Supervisor Lake, a Democrat swill probably select Supervisor Lake, a Democrat, as temporary chairman (who appoints the committees), to succeed Supervisor Ryder, an Independent 1 publican, who was elected by Democratic votes.

One of the present Commissioners of Charities and Corwas elected by Democratic votes.

One of the present Commissioners of Charities and Corcetton, James Ryan, a Democrat, retires te-day,
o be succeeded by Joseph Reevo, a Republican. As two
commissioners hold over, no changes under them are

The total immigration to the United States for 1882, at all ports, was about 735,000. This estimate is based on Custom House official returns for all months excepting December, the arrivals in which month are placed at 30,000. The total immigration at all ports for 1881 was a little over 719,000, showing an increase of about 16,000 in the past year. The countries from which the immigrants came and the number contributed by each were as follows: Germany, 232,000; England and Wales, 81,000; Ireland, 70,000; Scotland, 17,000; Sweden, 59,000; Ireland, 70,000; Scotland, 17,000; Sweden, 59,000; Ireland, 70,000; Canada, 89,000; all other countries, 100,000. The arrivals in the last three months show a decided falling off, those of December showing a decline of about 20 per cent.

Those who have been close observers of immigration for many years think it has reached its maximum. It is believed there may be an influx of Russians in the present year, and they are the most enterprising people who come, going finnediately to the West and establishing new homes. Their powers of endurance are wonderful. The title of immigration which has set in from the mountain districts of Hungary is beginning to occupy the attention of the Hungarian Government. Many take advantage of the Galician frontier to get across without passports. In order to prevent this the Hungarian authorities have requested Ausiria to arrest the passage of such Hungarians as are not provided with proper documents, and especially of those who have not performed their military service. The immigration from Germany shows a material falling off as compared with the arrivals in 1881. THE IMMIGRATION FOR LAST YEAR.

# DR. PEDDIS'S FAREWELL SERVICES.

The Rev. Dr. John Peddie conducted his farewell The Rev. Dr. John Peddie conducted his farewell services yesterday in the First Baptist Church, at Park-ave, and Phirty-ninth-st. In the morning his subject was the "Mission of Disappointment," and his evening sermon was appropriate for the last Sanday of the year. A baptism followed the evening sermon. At neither service did he refer to his new pastorate in Philadelphia, where he will begin his work next Sundsy. His parting words were said at the prayer meeting on Friday evening. Many of his parishioners bade him farewell after the sermon last night. The Rev. Mr. Stewart, of Toronto, will preach in the church next Sunday.

the night of December 23, and was assaulted early on Sunday morning in an East Broadway liquorshop. His head was terribly out and bruised and he claims that he was beaten with a club by the bartender. On Friday he applied for treatment at the Chambers Street Ho pital, but not having been five years in the country he was turned over to the Commissioners of Emigration, and was treated by Dr. Chapin at the Castle Garden Reception Hospital. Upon examination Dr. Chapin found Cronin suffering from erysiples, and that he was in a precarrous condition otherwise, Not having facilities for the treatment of such serious cases, Dr. Chapin or the treatment of such serious cases, Dr. Chapin out Cronin to Ward's Island, and, while his condition is not hopeful, the dector thinks he may re-cover. Crouin is a graduate of the College of Sur-geons in Cork, and was at one time a wealthy bank-er in that city. He came to this country hoping to destroy his habits of intoxication.

### AN IMPOSING FUNERAL SERVICE.

Christ Church, Bedford-ave., Brooklyn, E. D., was the scene of an imposing Masonic funeral service vesterday at 2 p. m. over the remains of George T. Hamilton, a prominent member of the fraternity, who died on December 28. The members of De Witt Clinton Commandery, No. 27. Knights Templar and Hyatt Lodge, No. 205, with other members of the Masonic fraternity, took part in the ceremony The church service and the Masonic ritual were both read. Funeral orations were delivered by the Rev. A. H. Partridge, the rector, and the Rev. J. H. Darlington, assistant rector of the church, and the closing address was made by the Rev. Cornelius L. Twing, chaplain to De Witt Clinton Commandery, Mr. Hamilton was a member of Hyatt Clinton Chapter, No. 142; member of De Witt Clinton Commandery, No. 27; De Witt Clinton Lodge, K. of H., No. 2,022, and also of the Masonic Mutual Benefit Association. Christ Church, Bedford-ave., Brooklyn, E, D., was

## INJURED BY A CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.

W. R. Stewart, a member of the State Board of Charities, who lives at No. 99 Madiso ave., wentriding with his mother yesterday in a coach. While driving through Eighty-sixth-st., near Fifth-ave., driving through Eighty-sixth-st, near Fifth-ave., the horses took fright and ran away, and the coachman, I homas Kelly, was unable to control them. In running around the corner at Fifth-ave, the horses turned quickly and upset the coach which rolled over. The horses fell at the same time and were unable to go any further. The glass in the carriage was smashed and pieces of it struck Mr. Stewart in the face, cutting him in a few places. His wrist was also sprained. Mrs. Stewart was not injured. The coachman was thrown on his face. His injuries were serious and he was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital in an ambulance. One of the horses was badly crippled and the coach was much damaged. Mr. Stewart went with his mother in a hack to her home, No. 6 Fifth-ave.

### CONVENTION OF 'LONGSHOREMEN.

The 'longshoremen's unions of this city and Brooklyn held their quarterly convention yesterday atternoon at the St. James Hall in the New Bowery. They at once went into executive session. It was learned afterward that the principal topic of discussion was the course to be pursued by the unions in regard to the threatened prosecutions for blackmail by the Maritime Exchange. The conclusion reached was that while pursuing a policy of watchfulness, the 'longshoremen should await the result of the conference between the committee of the Maritime Exchange and the stevedores, before committing themselves to any action. The 'longshoremen's unions of this city and

# STABBED IN THE REGION OF THE HEART.

In a fight in the lower part of Second-ave, last night, Constable Carberry, of No. 224 First-ave, was stabbed in the region of the heart. He was taken to his home. At 11 o'clock Officer Raymond, assisted by three other policemen, succeeded, after a desperate resistance from a gang of roughs, in arresting William F. O'connell, the assailant of Carberry. He was taken to the Fifth Street Police Station and locked up. O'Connell is twenty-two years old and a gas-fitter by trade.

The services at the Presbyterian Memorial Church, at Madison-ave, and Fifty-third, st., of which the Rev. Charles S. Robinson is paster, were conducted yesterday by the Rev. Henry Harris Jessup, who for twenty-five years was a resident of Syria, engaged in missionary work, Mr. Jessup returned to this country within the past year, and was recently appointed by President Arthur UnitedStates Chargé d'Affaires at Teheran, Persia. He i in the prime of life, is in the possession of good health, and in his long residence in the Orient has acquired extended information regarding the habits and customs of the far East. He has declined the appointment of President Arthur, he said yesterday to a TRIBUNE reporter, not desiring to return to the East except to continue his

Protestant reugion among them. In the evening Mr. Jessup's topic was mission work in Syria and Paiestiffe. He is an entertaining and fluent talker, his remarks containing many personal incidents.

# PROFESSOR STEWART'S FAREWELL.

The Rev. T. McCants Stewart, pastor of the Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church, who has recently been elected a professor in Liberia College. made his farewell talk to the congregation last evening He said that his pastorate had been a very pleasant one to himself and his labors were not without result which and friends who had cooperated with him. During his been added to the church, the additions having beer from week to week, there having been no special re vival. Nearl: \$25,000 had been collected for all pu poses; about \$7,000 had been paid on the principal and interest of the bonded debt; the annual interest had been reduced from \$1,020 to \$600, and the rate from 6 spiritual condition, the meetings being well attended; and he saw no reason why, under his successor, the work may not be pushed rapidly forward. He read several letters approving als going to Africa. They were from bishops, editors, lawyers, professors, business men and prominent divines, all of his own race. He read a letter from the Rev. Dr. Blyden, showing that twenty-six colored young men, now in Southern colleges, will go to Liberta in May nert, to complete their studies and lator in Africa. Mr. Stewart will go South for two weeks and will sail for Liberta in February.

# AID FOR THE KINGSTON SUFFERERS.

The following subscriptions have been reeived by Leayeraft & Co., treasurers of the relief comnittee, in aid of the sufferers by the fire in Kingston, Ja malca, on December 11 and 12:

250 Wildiam Parson.
250 Hold & Co.
100 Jowell Milling Company100 W. T. Marvin.
260 Janac H. Reed & Co.
250 Sanderson & Son.
250 Sanderson & Son.
250 U. W. Lameron & Co.
100 Miller & Houghton.
100 Edward Edpse.
100 Hold Prov. Werleha G. de Cordova.

I. Harby Moses & Co....
Knapp & McCord.
Pim, Forwood & Co.... Mier & House dward Huge. Henry Werlehs. Miss Julia Hendricks. Miss Jennor Hendricks. 30 S. D. Tord Ducker. Aleid & Ducker. Hetfleid & Ducker.
John Wakeman & Co...
isaac Hendricks.
George S. Hart & Co...
T. W. Lewis & Co... anman & Kemp arciav & Co ohn D Jones has M. Fry. On December 29 Leayeraft & Co. sent by cable \$4,849 50

committee at Kingston. Previous to the appointment

# FAILURES DURING THE YEAR.

The statistical summary of mercantile failures in the United States and Canada for 1882 as insticated by Bradstreet's of Friday's date shows 7,574 failures in the United States during the twelve mouths or 1,645 more than in 1881. The failures during the last year were distributed as follows: New-England States, 1,193; Middle States, 1,752; Southern States, 1,532; Western States, 2,340; Pacific States, 639; Ter his work next Stundsy. His parting words were said at the prayer meeting on Friday evening. Many of his parishioners bade him farewell after the sermon hast night. The Rev. Mr. Stewart, of Toronto, will preach in the church next Sunday.

A ONCE WEALTHY MAN SEEKING CHARITY, James Cronin, who servived here as an immigrant about three years ago, is now an inmate of the hospital at Ward's Island. Cronin went on a "periodical spree," as his cousin expressed it yesterday, on lightly as the second that the prayer meeting on Friday evening. The Rev. Mr. Stewart, of failures in 1891 was 5,929; in 1880 it was 4,800 and in 1870 it was 5,300 and in 1870 it was 1880 it was 5,300 and in 1870 it was 4,300 and in 1870 it was 5,300 and in 1870 it was 5,300 and in 1870 it was 4,300 and in 1870 it was 5,300 and in 1870 it was 4,300 and in 1870 it was 1,300 and in 1870 it was 1,

## NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

INSUFFICIENT NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS. SECRETARY CHANDLER ABOUT TO ASK FOR MORE MONEY, WHY IT IS NEEDED.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

send to Congress, probably next week, a letter remesting further appropriations for the general maintenance of the navy yards for the present fiscal year. This appropriation covers the expense of gas, coal, water, horses, watchmen, etc.; and that made for this year was \$220,000-just onehalf of that made for the year before. The Secretary now finds himself with only \$24,000 on hand, which will last until the middle of February. He will ask Congress to appropriate about the same amount for the time from February 15 to March 31 as a deficiency, on the ground that the naval appropriations of the present year were not available until about the 5th of August, until which time the expenses were met out of last year's appropriations. For the remaining three months of the fiscal year from March 31 to June 30 about \$75,000 will be necessary; and the Secretary will give notice that, if this appropriation is not made, he will shot up four or five navy yards. Which yards he will select to be closed, the Secretary leclines to say, but the statements in his annual report leave little doubt that those at Pensacola, League Island, Boston and Poresmouth, and possibly Norfolk, will be the ones. If all five should e closed only the New-York and Washington yards on the Atlantic and Mare Island on the Pacific would be left in active operation. It is possible that some of the yards might have

een closed before now had it not been for a clerical blunder in the Naval Appropriation bill. as the House or ginally passed the bill, it provided that if the Secretary of the Navy shall find that work at all the navy yards now maintained cannot be carried on during the current fiscal year with advantage to the service and economy to the Government for the amounts in this act appropriated for the maintenance and civil establishment at the navy yards," he should close the yards which could be best dispensed with, and report his action to Congress. The Senate struck out the words " for the maintenance and civil establishment at the navy yards," leaving it at the discretion of the Secretary to close any of the yards if he thought they could not be carried on with advantage to the Government. The conference committees agreed to this, but in engressing the bill the House provision crept back by accident, and the closing of the yards was made to depend upon the condition of these minor appropriations. The appropriation for civil establishments which covers clerks, writers, etc., was found sufficient with economy, and the question then was whether Congress intended that the navy yards should be closed merely because there was no money for gas, water, etc., and the Secretary felt that he could not so hold. If Congress would deal with the navy yard fques-

tion in his annual report, it would accomplish a reform which would reflect credit on the Republican party. While preparing his report the Secretary sent to all the navy yards for a state ment showing the number of naval officers, seamen and marines, and of civil employes and workmen engaged in the navy yards on the 16th of November, and the pay-roll for workmen and employes for that day. It appeared that in the seven yards there were 326 naval officers, 2,501 enlisted nen and marines, and of employes and workmen 4.462; making a total of 7,289 persons connected with the navy yards, and a pay-roll for the employes and workmen alone of \$11,319 per day. The only work in progress on ships of war was on seven ships. The rest of the work being done was almost entirely "made" work, which could have been done much more cheaply in shipyards. A commission is now looking into the advi-sability of selling some of the yards, the present number of which, the Secretary plainly says in his report, "will not be required by any present or prospective wants of the country." interest and the first and to the East except to continue his missionary work.

His discourses yesterday were in relation to his East-cent experience. In the morning his subject was "Exypt and Islam taken in connection with the prophecies of Islam." The secountries are the keystones in the arch of Mahometan relation, to which fact and to the efforts he attributes all the difficulties culmbasing in the late war in Egypt. Arabi acted in accordance with the designs of the Salitan, as the present Khedite would not consent to be made the too. Their purpose was to drive out all Europeans and Christians, and to restore the Mahometan falitin as a means of traving fanalism and the power of the government. The victory of England has destroyed. Mr. Jessup believes, all these fanalism and the power of the government. The victory of England has destroyed. Mr. Jessup believes, all these fanalism that the volume of estimates; but in his report in the volume of estimates; but in his report in the volume of estimates; but in his report in the volume of estimates; but in his report in the volume of estimates; but in his report in the volume of estimates; but in his report in the volume of estimates; but in his report in the volume of estimates; but in his report in the volume of estimates; but in his report in the volume of estimates; but in his report in the volume of estimates; but in his report in the volume of estimates; but in his report in the volume of estimates; but in his report in the volume of estimates; but in his report in the volume of estimates; but in his report in the continue was a scarefully as he wished, he transmitted them in full to the Secretary of the Treasury to be printed in the volume of estimates; but in his report in the volume of estimates; but in his report in the volume of estimates; but in his report in the volume of estimates; but in his report in the volume of estimates; but in his report in the volume of estimates; but in his report in the continue was been estated that they excess constructed the two new cruisers, and \$1,800,000 for machin-ery. Mr. Chandler reduced both items to ery. Mr. Chandler reduced both items to \$1,000,000 each. For completing the monitors the bureaus ask d \$2,000,000—reduced to \$1,000,000. Repairs and improvements at navy varies Repairs and improvements at navy yards were reduced from \$3,562,444 to \$1,192,571. Of this last tiem \$200,000 is for the dock at Mare Island. Deducting this, and the \$3,582,000 allowed for the

# RUMORS OF A REMOVAL.

INV TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 .- A rumor is in circulation to-night, too late to be verified, that Byron D. Adsit of New-York, Unief of the Salary and Allowance Division in the Post Office Department, is to

## THE SENATE CIVIL SERVICE BILL. Washington, Dec. 31 .- It is understood nat the Senate or Pendleton Civil Service bil

will be reported to the House on Tuesday or Wednesday, and the understanding is that it will be given "the right of way" before the appropriation bills. THE DUTY UPON QUININE. Washington, Dec. 31.—Powers & Weight-

an, chemical manufacturers of Philadelphia, have reference to the duty on quintne. Attention is called to sulphate of quinta was summarily removed. The Tariff Commission have inserted in their report in the chemica free list: " Quinta, suiphate of, salts of, and cinch nidia." and the following explanation is given :

nidia," and the following explanation is given:

The sim has been throughout to place all the raw material used in this industry on the free list, and only to make it duriable when advanced in value by grinding, refining, or other process of manufacture in which labor becomes an element for consideration. A few exceptions to both these raiss may be found, but in these cases, as in that of sumac (a raw material), agreatingary would result to a large number of persons whose daily subsistence depends upon the gathering and sonding to market of this plant. On the other hand, perhaps it might be urged that the Commission is subject to the charge of inconsistency in leaving quinine (an advanced product) on the free list; but in view of the recent action by Congress in relation to this article, no change is recommended.

The Commission assigns no reason, the letter says, for adding cinchonidia to the free list. It is explained that cinchonidia is one of the cheaper alkaloids of the cinchona barks, and its introduction into general use was
mainly due to the efforts of Powers & Welghiman. They
now ask why they are discriminated against. Why,
they inquire, is the pronounced policy of the United
States Government to be applied to all manufacturers
except those who make quinine? The letter affirms
that with both quinis and cinchonidia on the
tree list, and some of the crude materials
still duttable and taxable—such as soda sai, fusel
oil and alcohol—with labor so much higher in this country than abroad, and with the cost of all requisites so
much above the rates in Europe, the industry will be
eventually destroyed. The firm say: "We distinctly
state here that if quinis caunot be made here at as low
cost as in Europe, the reason is that we are
handleapped by taxed crude materials and higher
prices for inbor and all that we use in our factories, and
it is not because we are deficient in capital, skill or industry. For this the Government is responsible. We
are not. Under equally favorable conditions we fear no
foreign competition as makers of quinine, either as to
quality or cost."

In conclusion they ask that there shall be imposed
upon quinia and saits of quinia, including the sulplate, a duty of 10 per cent, and upon quinia in displacement and upon quinia and saits of quinia, including the sulplate, a duty of 10 per cent, and upon quoninia and cinchonidia is one of the cheaper sikuloids of the cinquanty of cost.

In conclusion they ask that there shall be imposed upon quints and sales of quints, including the subphate, a duty of 10 per cent, and upon cinchonidis and its sales a duty of 25 per cent.

# DETECTIVES HELD FOR TRIAL.

Washington, Dec. 31 .- The inquiry by the District Commissioners into charges made by a citizens' committee that certain members of the detective police

bers of he police force of whatever rank or grade without the permission of the Board of Commissioners. The investigation which has been in progress several days, involves the conduct not only of these but of other officers, and has not yet been bought to a conclusion. It

is understood that the adoption of this order was precipitated by threats which have been made against certain members of the Citizens' Committee, at whose instance the investigation was set on foot. It is expected that the names of other officers will in a few days follow those given in this order and some members of the regular police force are the subjects of charges similar to those made against the detectives. WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 .- Secretary Chandler will

DISPUTED LAND TITLES IN THE WEST. Washington, Dec. 31 .- Senator Van Wyck. learning that attempts have been made in Kansas and Nebraska to work upon the fears of settlers on Denver and St. Joe Railroad lands, and induce them to make ruinous compromises to save their homes, has tele-graphed such settlers that no steps have been taken by Kneavals or others claiming railroad utiles to dispossess them, and that no such steps will be taken until the question shall have been finally disposed of by Congress, and that Congress will without doubt ernet such laws as to protect them or enable them to settle satisfactority with the distinguis-

# MATTERS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

INTERFERING WITH AN AMERICAN ENTERPRISE PREVALENCE OF CHOLERA.

Hong Kong, Dec. 1 .- Enomoto, the Envoy from Japan, was received by Tsung Li Yamen on Octo-ber 30. His arrival was made the occasion for a renewal of the inquiries concerning Japan's intention about the Loo Choo Islands. -The United States Envoy is constantly harassed upon the subject, possibly because he was with General Grant when the matter was investigated, three and one-half years ago.

The Chinese Government is exasperated at the action of France respecting Tonquin. The belief is growing that armed resistance will be made to further French invasions. The Chinese deciarations are unusually de-

Cholera is devastating the cities and villages in the interior of the Kivantung province. The American Envoy has been compelled to take action against the prosecu-tion instituted by the Viceroy at Nankin against the Chinese clerk employed by the American firm of W. S. Wetmore & Co., at Shanghai. Not long ago a factory for the manufacture of cotton yarn was projected by this firm under the conditions of the treaty of Tientsia. The iVoercy claimed that the undertaking was a violation of the monopoly given to the Chinese company and issued orders forbidding the Chinese to participate in any foreign undertaking, and decreed the arrest of Wetmore's native clerk. The alloged ground of his arrest was that the clerk had been concerned in the Taiping rebellion of a quarter of a century ago. The real offence is believed to be his taking shares in the new company. The United States Envoy directed the American Officials at Shaughai to prevent the arrest, and make such representations to Taung Li Yanuen as will lead to the cancelling of the Viceroy's orders. The diplomatic representatives at Peking manimously approve the American Euvoy's action.

YOROHAMA, Dec. 12.—The Japanese Army is to be increased by several infantry regiments, and the Navy is this firm under the conditions of the treaty of Tientain.

creased by several infantry regiments, and the Navy is A large convocation of Buddhist priests was held at

the famous Temple of Loyssan, in the Province of Kil, for the purpose of abolishing the ancient rules forbidding the ciercy to marry or to cat flesh meat.

The cholera is reported prevalent in the capital of Corea and its vicinity.

# THE BUSINESS OF BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 31 .- The Sun in a review tion on the basis of the facts brought to its attenof the trade of this city in 1882 says that it has been a year of rapid development in area, in the extent of trade facilities and in the amount of business done. The recelpts of cotton have been 200,393 bales, a small increase over those of 1881. The number of bales exported was 202,935, an increase of 52,000 bales. There were 44,262 hogsheads of tobacco inspected and 27,225 exported, a gain of 4,000 hogsheads in the former item, and a loss of 7,000 in the latter. The receipts of grain were 22,542,175 bushels or 15,000,000 less than in 1881, the exports 18,348,394, a decrease of about 14,000,000 bushels. There has been a slight falling off in flour also. The receipts in 1882 were 1,302,235 barrels, the exports 365,443 barrels and 122,838 sacks, a gain of 19,000 barreis and 33,000 sacks exported. The total value of foreign exports in 1882 was \$42,899,031, against \$55,-427,468 in 1881, the difference being due mainly to the price of grain, which was too high to sell abroad. The volume of imports remains about the same. Ther volume of imports remains about the same. There has been a notable increase in the amount of freight brougat to the oily over the Baltimore and Potemae and Western Maryland, Railronds. The sales of spirits have aimost doubled. Shippuniding has regained something of its former prosperity. There were twenty five vessels constructed in 1822, with an aggregate tonnage of 3,152 tons, and costing \$334,000. Ten Baltimore furnees turned out 180,000 tons of pigiron, valued at \$5,250,000. Two bron-plate works produced goods valued at \$1,000,000, and twenty leve works engaged in the manufacture of botlers, bridges, etc., turned out products valued at \$5,000,000.

lows: M. C. Lincoln, train dispatcher, left knee-pan fractured; Charles Brinne, engineer, right arm broken; Sautord Howland, wrecker, bruised and cut. Edward Lamb, foreman of wreckers, beth loss badly crushed; Linden White, car hapector, hip seriously injured. The injured men were employes of the New-York and New-England Railroad Company and are residents of this city. The accident was due to the neglect of Telegraph Operator Ellists, at Olneyville, who should have held the Springfield freight until the engine and wrecking train had passed. He had been informed by skynais from an outward-bound passenger train that another train was to follow and had the right of way. hulls and machinery of the cruisers and monitors, the estimates are reduced to a little more than \$16,000,000—about the appropriation for this year.

# PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK AFFAIRS.

Boston, Dec. 31 .- The executive committee appointed at the recent meeting of the stockholders of the Pacific Bank have retained as counsel Senator Ho Judge E. R. Hoar is retained by the directors, and they also retain nearly every eminent lawyer in the vicial The executive committee of the stockholders in wait upon the receiver and ask him to sue the dir also to ask him and the District Attorney crimit prosecute them if they have violated the United banking laws. They will further inform the receiver not to make any dividends to depositors until all the creditors of the bank are positively determined, and that he will be enjoined from so doing if the attempt to

# MEETING OF PIG IRON MEN CALLED.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31 .- A dispatch from Reading, Penn., says: "The pig fron and furnace men of the Lebigh and Schuykill Valley have issued a call for a meeting at an early day either in Philadelphia or New York, to take immediate action on the Tariff Commission report. Recent advices from Washington indi-cate that there is a strong probability that the Wavs and Means Committee will reduce the rate for pig from pro-bably \$2 a ton, and the object of the meeting is to ro-monstrate against much action, which the from furnace men say will have the effect either of closing every fur-nace or of causing a sweeping and rulinous reduction of wages. The meeting is to be called at once because the situation demands immediate action.

# A DEAD MAN IDENTIFIED.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31.—The remains of the man found in the closet of a Pullman car on a New-York train yesterday are believed from papers found on the person to be those of Gilbert Racul Palma, a teacher of music, on his way to visit friends at Fred-erick, Md. One of the persons whose name appears in the papers in response to a telegram to-day stated that Mr. Palnus had no relatives except in Germany.

# NAIL FACTORIES TO BE CLOSED.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 31.-The Western Nail ssociation met again on Friday, and after a long discussion unanimously decided to shut down all factories from January 15 to February 10. The manufacturers are de-sirous of showing that they can control the production at a time when rails are most wanted.

# PINS AND PERJURY.

PINS AND PERJURY.

From The London Spectator.

Witnesses know quite well what is and is not lying, and are dreadfully afraid of the moderate, but speedily inflicted punishment. A Danish Colonial Magistrate, for whose exceptional character and ability we can vouch, once made a grimly comic experiment in this direction, and upon this principle, He was appalled by the endless perjuries committed in cases before him, determined to stop them, and did. He, of course, sai nothing of his method, but an English friend seated beside him on the beach noticed that, whenever a witness told a palpable lie, he jumped. He asked the reason, and the Magistrate, after a caution, revealed his secret.—"My orderly stands behind the witness, and whenever I put my left hand to my ear, that indicates that the evidence is false, and he runs a pin into him." It is a well-known fact to the many who will recognize this story that the "sting of conscience" in this material form proved effectual, and that the Magistrate, who died henored throughout Deumark, in three years turned an Aisatia into one of the most orderly and law-abiding of communities. He could always get the truth. The device is not one to be imitated, trenching as it does too closely upon the domain of torture; but its success shows us the true law,—that swift, modtoo closely upon the domain of torture; but its success shows us the true law,—that swift, moderate and inevitable punishment will put down

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